

# REBUILDING EUROPE

GREAT BRITAIN is to give £80,000,000 toward the relief and reconstruction of Europe. Already before we invade the Continent arrangements are being made to follow the armies with another army—the army of health, food, and homes. Never before in history have victorious nations made such preparations as the United Nations are now making to see that Europe shall be relieved from her burden of tyranny as soon as possible and the life of a whole continent restored to new health and strength.

## A Levy of Good Will

Each nation has agreed to give one per cent of its national income for that great enterprise. Never before have nations levied themselves voluntarily for the benefit of others. This is a levy of good will and a gesture of friendship on the grand scale. Where Hitler and his gang have destroyed and commandeered the United Nations propose to restore and reconstruct. Where millions have been driven out homeless to work as industrial slaves plans will be made for them to return home. Where men starve food must be quickly available. Children must be given the first chance of rich nutritious food. All this will have to be done at a time of acute shortage of food, clothes, and raw materials. It may mean that rationing in this country must go on far longer after the war than was previously thought necessary.

THIS great new gesture of international good will called by the initials of U N R R A, which means United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, is the greatest organised piece of unselfish service to others in the world's history. It speaks of a determination by all nations to avoid the mistakes made after the last war. U N R R A has specially to deal with the period immediately after the war. It has to rescue what is left of European civilisation before the final gloom of defeat and death settles on it. This means swift and urgent service to millions of men, women, and children in the occupied countries. There can be no lasting reconstruction of the life of Europe without this preliminary service of relief.

## Human Need Alone Will Matter

There is one great principle behind the operations of relief. This new undertaking is designed to "help European countries to help themselves"; it is not for indiscriminate charity. U N R R A will not seek to impose itself where it is not wanted, or to provide unregulated help. It will offer to a country supplies of all necessities to restore its life to civilised standards. If there are resources unused in that country they will be used; if the country is able to pay for the help given that payment will be accepted. But no country will be refused help because it cannot pay. There will be no international loans this time like those which spread poison and bitterness through Europe in the years between the wars.

THIS time human need alone will matter.

There will be an effective and speedy answer to need wherever it is found. Vast quantities of food, medicines, clothing, and raw materials, are being held in readiness to follow the armies of liberation. Human need will be the standard, and wherever it is found there will be some response from this great new undertaking.

In the range of relief and preparations for it we are much ahead of the noble plans that were made in 1918. They were only thought of when the 1914-18 war ended. Our plans are ready now. In those days only £500,000 were spent altogether in relief. Now the colossal sum of £500,000,000 is proposed. The need today is, of course, far vaster and more widespread. But the difference between the two amounts is some measure of how our thinking about the common needs of men and women everywhere has grown.

THIS has been a people's war in which millions of ordinary, peaceful citizens have had war brought to their very homes. So in preparing to relieve the distress which war brings we have to think in very human terms. Peace must speak to men as quickly and as effectively as war. U N R R A will be one of the first great acts of peace in a world which lies exhausted after a deadly war. Its word will be one of comfort and good cheer to millions of ordinary men and women.

## Food Must Follow the Tanks

We must lift the burden of misery and disease as soon as possible from Europe. The peace ships must follow the war ships and the soldiers of relief must follow the soldiers of military victory. Food must follow the tanks as they roll across Europe to the German frontier. Little children must come out to welcome the happy men and women who bring milk and vitamins. The sad, weary eyes of mothers must again light with pleasure and expectation as they see their children well fed and strong.

But here in Britain we may be called on to provide a lot of other things beside money. We must not expect that as soon as the war is over all will be well. Europe will take a long time to get on to its feet. The great new plan of relief calls for our interest and support far beyond the days of war.

THIS plan, too, calls for personal service from highly qualified and skilled British young people. No one knows how many will be eventually needed. But skilled teams of people ready to serve her needs must be ready, too, to learn and understand what the new Europe has to teach as she emerges from the darkness of the last four years. What has been going on in the soul of the Continent? Will some great new light come out of the darkness? Suffering and deprivation sometimes grows new character and tendencies to do new and adventurous things. Europe's long discipline under the tyrant may have taught her soul much that is new and we should be ready to hear it with patience and sympathy.

## The Army of the Good Samaritan

Two great offensives, then, are being prepared by the United Nations and both of them must lead to victory. One offensive is to defeat the enemy and deliver Europe; the other is to relieve suffering and re-establish life in Europe.

Alongside the military might which is preparing to face Hitler in Europe is the might of another force. Only nations which believe in freedom and democracy could have prepared that force. It is the army of the Good Samaritan which sees Europe lying beaten and naked on the road and is ready to go in and pour oil and wine into her wounds and to pay for her recovery. It is in that spirit that the great new undertaking has been born.

CHILDREN'S  
EVERY  
TUESDAY  
3d  
NEWSPAPER  
FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE  
POSTAGE  
Inland 1d  
Abroad 4d  
No 1311



## Outward Bound

W A A F s embarked for overseas service take a farewell look as their ship leaves port. The girls are of many trades and will take over duties of R A F ground staff.

## THE FLYING POSTMASTER Pioneering in the Orkneys

THE pretty town of Hayward's Heath, in Sussex, will be sorry to lose its head postmaster these days, for Alec Cameron is a remarkable man. A Scot, he came a long way south when he left the Orkneys, where he had been postmaster of Kirkwall for some time.

Now Kirkwall is the capital of the county of Orkney, which is split into 90 islands and islets, holms and skerries, one third of which are inhabited. The sub-post-offices in these scattered places are not elaborate institutions, and not very busy. But their inhabitants needed to send and receive their letters just as much as the folk of Kirkwall or Mainland. The General Post Office, always jealous of its efficiency, never had a more devoted servant than Alec Cameron, who was determined to see that all his people were as well served as they could be.

Somehow or other, he managed to get the use of a plane. That was long before flying was the

commonplace activity it is today, and will be in the future. Mr Cameron was the very first postmaster to use a plane, but he felt that without one he could not adequately supervise the various offices in his jurisdiction. So enthusiastically did he cover his ground in this unusual manner, getting a real "bird's eye view" of the postal service, that Orkney's letters were never more efficiently collected and delivered.

It may well be that when the war is over, Alec Cameron's enterprising example may bring much improved postal communications to other island areas of Britain where better service is needed.

## EVER-CLEAN MAPS

A new way to preserve military maps has been invented. The maps are made of a dirt-proof paper which can be brought into contact with oil, water, or mud, and still remain perfectly serviceable after being washed with soap and water or oil.



## THE MIRACLE OF EMPIRE UNITY

IN a recent two-day debate, opened by Mr Shinwell from the Opposition benches, on the importance of preserving Empire Unity, the Prime Minister had no difficulty in carrying the House of Commons with him in expressing pride in what we may call the miracle of Imperial collaboration and cohesion.

After the early and gigantic error which the folly of George III and Lord North committed when their oppressive policy led to the Declaration of American Independence, the British Government have cherished freedom within the Empire and happily succeeded in securing a unity of thought and action which today finds the French Canadians and the South African Boers alike fighting with us in what they hold to be the battle of freedom in Europe.

Now, more than a century after America "cut the painter," the British Empire is fighting side by side with the United States of America, and all members of the British Parliament recognise that in promoting common action within the Empire they have no desire to take any step which would be at cross purposes with American policy. On the contrary, we are all desirous of cementing friendship with America.

On the other hand, we desire to preserve the economic ties which we have formed with the British Dominions. In this connection the Prime Minister told the House that when, in 1941, he drew up with President Roosevelt the Atlantic Charter, he was careful in its Fourth Point (dealing with the enjoyment by all nations of equal access to the trade and to the raw materials of the world) to safeguard our Imperial preference agreement with the Dominions by inserting the words "with due regard to existing obligations." This was ex-

pressly done to register agreement with the President that the Parliaments of the Empire retained the fullest control over the system of Imperial tariff preference.

So with the Lend-Lease Agreement. Mr Churchill obtained from the President definite assurance that we were no more committed by it to the abolition of Imperial preference than the American Government to the abolition of its protective tariffs.

Mr Churchill was not in a position to go into great detail, because the Dominion Prime Ministers will soon be discussing the affairs of the Empire, but he felt himself able to say: "Methods must be devised without haste and without rest to bring the nations of the Empire into intimate and secret council upon the march of world events, not only during this war, but after, so that they know fully our position and we know theirs in regard to the march of events and the action which might have to come from them."

No doubt the forthcoming conference of the Empire Prime Ministers will make adequate plans for the nations of our Commonwealth to aid each other in peace or war, while preserving individually their much-prized status of independence.

There is, as Mr Churchill concluded, room for all generous free associations of a special character so long as they are not disloyal to the world cause and do not seek to bar the forward progress of mankind.

## An International Prosperity Fund

THE British and American Governments have published official papers stating principles for an International Monetary Fund. Although the plan is backed by the experts of 34 nations, no nation is yet committed to the principles advanced; it is hoped that the official papers will lead to definite plans being drawn up by the delegates of the United and Associated Nations in a formal conference on money matters.

The plan advanced proposes to set up an international fund of between eight and ten billion dollars (or say £2000,000,000 to £2500,000,000), contributed by some 34 nations. The object of the Fund is to link up the financial resources of the nations, and thus to extend world trade after

the war and to maintain a high level of employment and real income for the peoples of the Member States. It is stated that the three main contributors of the Fund would be:

The United States, £562,000,000 to £687,000,000.  
Great Britain, £312,000,000.  
Soviet Russia, £250,000,000.

The new plan does not call for special currency units such as were proposed in the Keynes and White Plans. The par value of currencies will be expressed in terms of gold, and the plan does not, like the Keynes plan, relegate gold to a minor position.

It is proposed that any member may resign from the Fund if in its view the working of the Fund does not meet its needs.

## SCIENCE AND THE FUTURE

A DEEPLY interesting debate in the House of Commons on the application of science to peaceful progress led to an important Government statement on the application of scientific knowledge to industry.

Mr Attlee declared that the Government fully recognised the great asset we possessed in the brain power of the nation, and how vital it was that the ability shown by our scientists in their war effort should be fully devoted to post-war developments. He spoke of the importance of making science a better-paid pro-

fession. They must ensure that there should be an adequate supply of scientific workers. The salaries of the heads of research institutions were being raised and the Government were examining the need for funds to promote the development of new inventions and to provide facilities for the testing of new ideas. Industrial leaders must be ready to take advantage of new openings made by science.

In general, we must advance from the production of the older, coarser, simpler products to the production of more refined ones.

## Time Lost in War Work

THAT useful body, the Industrial Health Research Board, gives us a valuable report on absence from work and its causes. It has made inquiries in some 60 factories, large and small.

Peacetime standards of time-keeping cannot be expected during war. War work calls for increase in the ordinary hours of work, and it employs a host of women, who often have homes to care for; while the blackout, travel difficulties, and the calling up of so many of the younger men, are causes which must lead to increased absence from work.

In peace, we reckoned that absence from all causes should not exceed five per cent of the possible hours of work, "say an average for each worker of a day or a day-and-a-half per month. In wartime we have to reckon that six to eight per cent for men and ten to 15 per cent for women must be allowed for." In most factories, says the report, women lost about twice as much time as men, and married women may lose three times as much time as single women.

Hours of work naturally affect the problem. When they exceed 60 hours a week for men and 50 hours for women, or when working conditions are bad, the loss of time increases, and long or difficult journeys to work naturally affect the problem.

Fatigue and boredom play their part. On these heads the report suggests the importance of week-end breaks and suitable pauses for rest during the working day. There is also reference to the scheme for providing a week's or a fortnight's rest for workers suffering from accumulated fatigue. We must face the fact that both boredom and fatigue are increasing.

## CANADA GROWS INTO A GIANT

Without disrespect to the immense development in war-power of Britain, the U.S.A., or the U.S.S.R., the rise of Canada's fighting strength is proportionately the most amazing of all.

She has now the third strongest Fleet amongst the United Nations, and the fourth strongest Air Force. She has trained 100,000 men from all parts of the Empire for air crew duties, and apart from the numerous R.C.A.F. squadrons in operation one out of five members of all R.A.F. crews is a Canadian. Her soldiers number half a million.

Pretty good for a nation of less than 12 millions, though many Americans flocked beneath the Maple Leaf before the United States was in the war. The Royal Canadian Navy, which has put paid to the account of so many U-boats, is now 50 times as strong as it was before the war, with 700 ships and 80,000 men and women in 1944 against 15 ships and 1700 men in 1939. Canada has built one of the biggest single munition plants in the world, she is one of the world's chief food-producers still, and is turning out supplies of many vital kinds in an unending stream. Her only lack is man-power.

What is her future? Not 12 million Canadians, we think, but 50 million in no great distance of time. She has room for them, and the world has need of them.

## LITTLE NEWS REELS

SIR JOHN ANDERSON'S first budget, in which there were no big changes in taxation, was for an expenditure of £5,937,399,000 of which the revenue is expected to provide £3,098,000,000, about £29,000,000 more than last year.

A Committee appointed by the Canadian Government to study post-war reconstruction estimates that 606,000 new houses and 125,000 new farm buildings will be needed in the Dominion.

Finland has rejected the peace offers of the Russian Government.

A flag of the 9th U.S. Army Air Force was given to Egham church at a Magna Carta ceremony at Runnymede on St George's Day.

The green silk parasol carried by Queen Victoria when she opened the Great Exhibition, Hyde Park, in 1851, has been sold for 150 guineas for the Red Cross; its purchaser is giving it to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Willows at Boxmoor in Hertfordshire are again being felled and the first cricket bats made from them are to be sent to Australia.

SABANG, a strong naval base of the Japanese off the northern end of the Dutch island of Sumatra, and Lho-Nga airfield nearby, have been heavily bombed by Allied aircraft escorted by a fleet commanded by Admiral Sir James Somerville.

### Youth News Reel

WHEN Princess Elizabeth recently visited the National Sea Scout Exhibition in London, she was piped to a ship's bridge built at one end of the hall, but the door to the bridge was locked and the key was missing. Sea Scout Robert Fitch hauled himself up the 10-foot wall of the bridge and opened the door with his knife and a screwdriver.

Scouts of the 19th Crosby Sea Scout Troop spent their time on a recent Sunday in a practical demonstration of thanks to their mothers, and many little acts such as providing a cup of tea in bed for mother, getting breakfast

The last stocks of China tea in this country, some 350 tons, have been despatched to the French in North Africa.

Tuesday, May 2, is Hospitals Day in the London area. Please give generously for your emblem.

Some 300 University teachers from 17 nations have met in London to discuss the problems of reorganising scientific research in Europe. Many of them refugees, they hope to turn their "Association of University Professors and Lecturers of Allied Countries in Great Britain" into an international network after the war.

THE 26th Conference of the I.L.O. (International Labour Organisation) opened at Philadelphia with a stirring message from President Roosevelt.

Manchester and Newcastle are among the great provincial cities which have greatly exceeded their targets in the Salute the Soldier campaign.

The Turkish Government have declared that they will no longer send chrome to Germany.

Some 450,000 railwaymen have been awarded an increase in their weekly wages, 5s for adults and smaller sums for junior workers.

The Government have issued a Defence Regulation making it illegal for any person to instigate a strike or lock-out which would interfere with essential services.

Marshal Badoglio has formed an all-party Italian Government, retaining for himself the posts of Foreign Minister and War Minister.

ready, and peeling potatoes, continued throughout the day.

Arriving early for his Pack meeting, "Sixer" John Williams of the 1st Cheadle Hulme B Wolf Cub Pack was just in time to see a tennis pavilion catch fire. He called the N.F.S., a thing he had recently learned to do for his Guide badge, and, with other Cubs, helped to salvage some of the pavilion's contents.

A show by the 16th Dumfriesshire Boy Scouts in Eastriggs School raised £30 to supply comforts for the county's adopted ship, Douglas.

## THE COAL PEACE

APRIL 20, 1944, will be a long-remembered date in the coal industry, for on it was signed between employers and employed an agreement which for the next four years will govern wages in the mines.

Major Lloyd George, the Minister of Fuel and Power, told Parliament that this coal peace would command general approval because it embodies two excellent objectives. The first of these was that it allayed the fears of the miners about their post-war position. The second was to

offer as great an incentive as possible to productive workers. It ensures that the reward for enlarged output is substantially increased; a stable wage basis should give a better future to the industry, while it should give the country freedom from the disturbances of its economic life which are the inevitable outcome of wage dissension in the coal mines.

The Minister pointed out that the agreement included a pledge by both parties to do their best to make its provisions good.

## Children as Trustees For the Birds

LONDON schoolchildren at the Central Hall, Westminster, listened the other day to speeches by famous naturalists on bird life, and formed a committee for the First Children's Ornithological Trust in England. If the war is concluded by next year, it is hoped to form the first free camp to enable children to study birds for themselves in the countryside.

In this connection it is an interesting fact that town destruction has led the black redstart, a lovely creature, to build

its nests in the debris of destroyed buildings.

A correspondent points out that some years ago, when he constructed a pergola in a North London garden, and furnished it with nest boxes, he succeeded in attracting a number of birds, only to see their nests destroyed by children to whom bird nests meant nothing but opportunities for mischief.

The C.N. welcomes the Children's Ornithological Trust and hopes that it will bring about a very different view of bird life.



## Robes or Plain Clothes?

**ALDERMAN HAROLD RILEY**, Mayor of the borough of Finsbury, has, like previous Labour mayors, refused to "dress up" in the mayoral robes and chain. Only a royal visit, he declares, would make him put on Finsbury "regalia," so as not to show disrespect. Alderman Riley thinks he can do his official work quite well in plain clothes.

The Lord Mayor of London would hardly agree with him, for the official uniforms of the City Corporation are rich and splendid, with a long and fine tradi-

tion. The regalia of the City, of many other great cities in the Kingdom, and of small market-towns as well, are ancient and often of priceless value, and of a historical significance which the citizens like to view on proper occasions. True, the famous Elizabethan purse of the City Corporation of London is tattered and torn. But it has a golden tale to tell, a tale of spirited challenge to more than one monarch who tried without success to overbear the ancient rights and privileges of London.

## SEAWORTHY AGAIN

Workmen in Durban graving dock are justly proud of a fine feat of ship-repairing which has made history in the South African shipbuilding industry.

The 5000-ton American merchantman **William Ellery** was so badly torpedoed last December that she had half the stern blown away, and her hull was badly out of alignment. She was towed into Durban graving dock, and in three months by skilful workmanship was completely straightened out and made seaworthy.

## The Musical Wire

A QUARTER of a century ago the C.N. told of a new invention made in Denmark by a famous telephone engineer.

This was the use of a steel wire which ran in between the poles of a magnet, and, by affecting its magnetism by the currents from a microphone, speech and music could be impressed on the wire by alterations in its magnetic quality. When the wire was passed in front of another magnet connected with a loudspeaker the sounds were reproduced.

Not a great deal has been heard of this invention since then, yet it has been used with great success in many directions. It has now found a new application in connection with small portable outfits for demonstration purposes, the singing wire being combined with small-size motion pictures for military teaching-lectures and technical purposes. A kine-film lasting one hour requires 11 thousand feet of wire for the sound "track," but so fine is the wire that it takes up very little room.

## A NEW SCALE

A new musical scale, a forty-tone system called "colour-harmony" by its originator, **Louis Gesensway**, 38-year-old first violinist of the Philadelphia Orchestra, has been demonstrated to an Academy of Music audience, which described it as one of the most significant musical steps in the last few decades. Gesensway, whom **Eugene Ormandy**, the director of the orchestra, has termed one of America's foremost composers, arrived at his new medium by multiplying each note in his diatonic scale by five shades. On middle C, for example, the shades are middle C, C sharp, C double sharp, and C double flat.

## WHAT IS PERSPEX?

It is a question which might baffle many a Brains Trust, but the answer is quite simple—if you know. Perspex is a glass-like plastic used for pilot's wind-screens. It is also the material used in a transparent tunnel through which aerodynamic experts can study at close quarters the effects of high wind pressure on newly-designed aircraft.

## HAPPY BIRTHDAY

The Odeon National Cinema Club, founded by **Mr. J. A. Rank**, has recently celebrated its first birthday. Its first year has proved very successful, and there are now 156 branches throughout the country, with an average of 1000 children each.

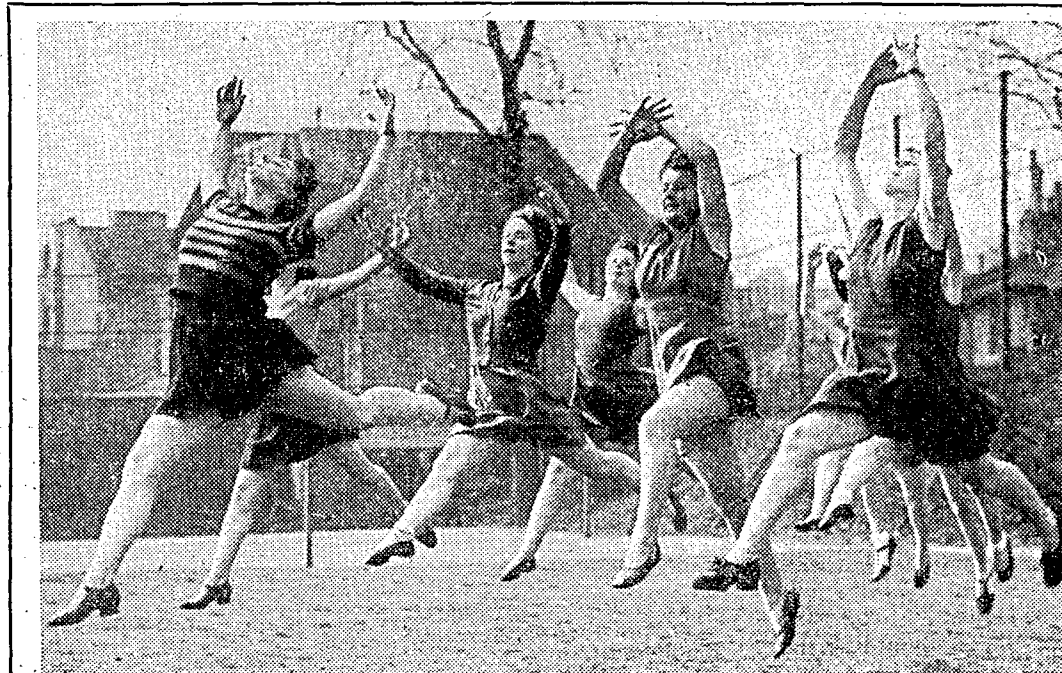
Film shows are not the Club's only interest, and many varied competitions have been held, often lined with the educational film of the week, and often to help a local or national drive. These have been essay, poetry, painting, and toy-making competitions, and the members have also competed enthusiastically in salvage collections.

All kinds of individual Club activities have been introduced to entertain and enlighten the boys and girls; and there is no doubt that the Odeon National Cinema Club has come to stay.

## Africans Learn Printing

**MINDING** their p's and q's has become as important to some Tanganyikan boys as it is to the printers of H. M. Stationery Office in England.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory is publishing official pamphlets, which end with the modest inscription, "Printed by Native Students of the Government Central School Printing Class, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika." These young Africans usually begin their printing training soon after the age of 14, and after four years at the school go on to a fifth and last year of training at the Govern-



## Teachers Being Taught

At the St Paul's Girls School in Hammersmith teachers of physical training have been undergoing special training. Here are some students at graceful open-air exercise.

## THE FLIGHT OF AN ARROW

Interesting studies of the flight of arrows shot from bows have been made recently by American physicists by means of high-speed photography.

The flight of bullets leaving the muzzle of a rifle was studied in this way many years ago by Professor Boys, and much valuable information has been derived from time to time by taking photographs of flying projectiles by the light of an electric spark of about one-millionth of a second's duration. The photographs of arrows leaving a bow have shown that it is important for the arrows to be matched to the bow to obtain the most efficient results.

## FLYING ARTILLERY

The latest Mitchell bomber is almost certainly one of the most heavily armed planes flying. As well as having 14 machine-guns and a 75-mm cannon it has heavy armour plate for protection.

## MIGHTY HEARNE

Many cricket memories have been revived by the passing of **John T. Hearne**, at the age of 76, for J. T., who belonged to a great cricketing family, is among the immortals of the game. This great Middlesex stalwart, who played for England on many occasions, was one of the finest medium-paced bowlers in cricket history.

In a career lasting just over 30 years he took 3050 wickets (a total beaten only by **Rhodes** of Yorkshire, **Freeman** of Kent, and **Parker** of Gloucestershire), and there are still men who talk of his great Test Match hat-trick in which **Clem Hill**, **Syd Gregory**, and **Noble** were his victims.

Whenever cricket-lovers assemble and talk of the mighty men of yesteryear—and how they love to talk—there will always be men to recall the deeds of the mighty **Hearne**—the hunter of wickets.

## THE READY-MADE BARGE

With steel ships we are all familiar, but concrete barges, perhaps, are new to many of us. Yet great numbers of them have been built in this country during the war. They are 84 feet long, with a 128-ton hull, and are prefabricated in 174 sections miles from the final assembly points.

## CHURCH UNITY TAKES A LONG TIME

A writer in an Indian paper congratulates the Bangalore Ministers' Conference on their enterprise in holding a united service on the fifth Sunday of the month. But although their aim is good, their method tries his patience, for, so that these services shall appeal to the greatest possible number of people, they usually have three sermons! One is in English, one in Tamil, and another in Kannada. Thus the services often last two hours.

The weary well-wisher suggests that the Church in India should turn its attention to the possibility of a national language. This might certainly be effective in promoting unity; but this also would take a long time.

## BUTTY AND BUDDY

The women manning the barges on one of our important canals have two barges for each crew of three women, one barge, with a motor engine, towing a second barge, which is called a butty. That is one kind of butty. But among miners the butty is a minor foreman, who undertakes the excavation of a certain area of coal in the mine, the men under him being called a butty-gang.

The word butty is old and has other meanings—a mate, a confederate, a chum. As such it crossed the Atlantic, where it changed two of its consonants and comes back to us as buddy. "Say, buddy!" cries an American soldier as he hails an English comrade over here; and everywhere they are singing **Irvyng Berlin's** refrain, **My British Buddy**.

## An English Gentleman

**SIR RICHARD WINFREY**, who passed on at 85 the other day, lived long enough to see a great development in the work he had done so much to promote.

A keen advocate of a well-cultivated countryside, he had helped to settle men in Small Holdings in his native Lincolnshire and in Norfolk before he entered Parliament in 1906.

There **Winfrey** made his mark as a stalwart representative of the Nonconformist point of view, and at the Board of Agriculture, where he was mainly responsible for the Small Holdings Act of

1907. **Sir Richard** was a great believer in the educative power of the newspaper, editing and controlling many excellent local papers until his death.

A lifelong lover of horses and dogs, he knew, too, the name of every plant and tree in the former country home of the Bishops of Peterborough which he owned at **Castor**. The fruit trees were very old, but prolific. "I, a Nonconformist, have been amply provisioned by the Church," was a jest of this old friend of the C.N. which we recall.



## The EDITOR'S TABLE

### IT MUST GO ON

THE low level of unemployment has had the fortunate result of building up a great balance in the unemployment fund. At the end of 1943 the Insurance Statutory Committee reported a balance standing to the credit of the fund of no less than £224,741,394.

During the year, £77,782,284 was received from insurance contributions by employers, insured persons, and the State. While this great sum was received, only £5,306,435 had to be paid out for benefit and cost of administration.

We must admit that this state of affairs has been brought about by the need to defeat Germany's Man of Evil Genius. Let us hope, however, that we have the Men of True Genius to create equal prosperity in peacetime.

### Britain's Seamen

IF we judge only by the toll in lives we already owe more than twice as much to our merchant seamen as we did in the last war. Then 12,000 lost their lives, but this war's figure, as given by Mr Churchill, is 26,300.

It is another example of the few flinching from no exertion or danger to preserve the lives of us all.

### A YOUNG LEADER

THE CN congratulates Mrs Kutty Hookham on her appointment as Secretary of the World Youth Council. As Secretary of the Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Alliance, Mrs Hookham has proved a first-class organiser, tempering a keen enthusiasm with a mature judgment. On behalf of the Alliance Lady Cripps presented her with a desk the other day, and in her speech of thanks Mrs Hookham showed that she has a natural eloquence.

### JUST AN IDEA

As Sir James Barrie wrote, those who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.

## Under the Editor's Table

PEOPLE pay their rates more quickly now. They pay at any rate.

A LADY says her curls always come out. She comes out with them.

MANY children on leaving school go straight to work. But suppose their job is round the corner?

SOMEONE says we are all distant relations. Not if we live next door to each other.

### Peter Puck Wants to Know



If Government measures are of Red Tape

A BARKING boy has won a prize for singing. Now we expect to hear that a singing dog has won a prize for barking.

OLD naval men should be posted near their homes, somebody suggests. They wouldn't go through the letter-box.

A WRITER says he often wishes an MP would break into song. The others would split with laughter.

## South African Natives and the Franchise

BISHOP ARTHUR KARNEY, who as a former Bishop of Johannesburg speaks with special knowledge of South Africa, has entered a plea for the restoration of the franchise to South African natives. He points out that under the old Cape liberal policy the natives were enfranchised as they progressed, and that in the course of many years' practice nearly 15,000 passed a fairly high educational standard and won the right to vote. (There is, of course, no educational test for a white voter.)

But in the last few years this right has been taken away and

educated native opinion is not satisfied with the substitution of a small handful of white representatives in Parliament. The Bishop adds that many scientists would dispute the statement that native tribes would never be able to rise to European standards.

The political status of the native is one of the most difficult of the problems in the Dominion, but the war has so changed the general attitude to the racial question that it is to be hoped that the South African Government will revise its franchise law.

### National Digestion

IT is stated by expert writers in the Practitioner that the national digestion is increasingly troublesome, and that more patients are now admitted to our hospitals for stomach troubles than for any other condition.

It is not difficult for the young to avoid indigestion and all the troubles that follow when they grow up.

Exercise in the open air and a sufficiency of good plain food, eaten without haste, and with a good set of teeth, are obviously necessary, and we hope that the dentist in the school will do much for the new generation.

It should always be borne in mind that digestion begins not in the stomach but in the mouth. In fact, there is much to commend the rule of Mr Gladstone, who believed in chewing every mouthful of food thirty times.

### The General May Travel Free

WHEN General Eisenhower was recently granted the Order of Suvarov First Degree, by Marshal Stalin, he was also presented with a little red book which permits him to travel, free of charge, on the underground railway of Moscow or in any tram or bus in Russia.

It is a pleasant, exceedingly democratic gesture, and we are sure that the democratic General must be highly gratified. We feel, too, that London Transport might well follow suit before Berlin transport is forced to.

### FOOD SHOPS FIRST

ALREADY ex-Service men and women and those released from other national service who traded in food before being called up may re-open their businesses.

It has been announced by Colonel Llewellyn that food officials have been instructed to authorise these traders to obtain sufficient stocks and to assign them 3000 points. Customers will be allowed to transfer their registrations to the new shops up to the end of the four weeks after they have been opened.

We think that the Government have made a good start in establishing this priority class.

### Rebuilding Christianity in Europe

ALL readers of the CN will welcome the news that a committee representing the Churches, many missionary societies, and other Christian bodies in this country, has been set up to aid the rebuilding of Christian institutions in Europe. The work will be distinct from the physical relief organised by UNRRA, but it, too, will be put in hand immediately the way is open.

The World Council of Churches established at Geneva will be consulted about the best course to follow in what will amount to the restoration of spiritual life in the Nazi-made wilderness of Europe.

### Improving Hospital Meals

IT is good to learn that the Minister of Health has increased the Ministry's staff by special units responsible for advising hospitals on the preparation and serving of meals, and we are glad to say that the change affects not only patients but the hard-working staffs of hospitals.

The two women dieticians appointed, highly qualified and experienced, are to cover the whole field of hospital catering, including the purchase of food, the arrangement of menus and diets, the cooking and the serving.

We wish them every success in a work of paramount importance.



### Spectators Three

These Gold Coast Chiefs, so picturesque in their native dress, are here shown intent on a demonstration by West African troops.

## THE HONOUR MEN

By Our Correspondent in America

HERE in Virginia is England's "Old Dominion." Here in the land called after the Virgin Queen Elizabeth is a spacious, proud country of wide acres and lovely sights. It is the land of three Presidents, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Woodrow Wilson. It is the land of the brave Robert E. Lee. It is a friendly land for an Englishman to visit, and at its heart is the proud University of Virginia.

This was founded by Thomas Jefferson who wrote out the great Constitution, and every boy who goes there inherits something of the spirit and ideals of the great American. They are called the Honour Men, and when each man leaves the University he carries with him James Hay's great tribute, written in 1903, to the spirit of the University.

Each Virginia man frames it and keeps its message close to his heart and soul all his life. Here are the words which the Honour Men remember:

"The University of Virginia writes her highest degree on the souls of her sons. The parchment page of scholarship, the coloured ribbon of a society, the jewelled emblem of a fraternity,

the orange symbol of athletic prowess, all these, a year hence, will be, at the best, mementos of happy hours.

"But, if you live a long, long time, and hold honesty of conscience above honesty of purse; and turn aside without ostentation to help the weak; and treasure ideals more than raven ambition; and track no man to his undeserved hurt; and pursue no woman to her tears; and love the beauty of noble music and mist-veiled mountains and blossoming valleys and great monuments—if you live a long time, and, keeping the faith in all these things hour by hour, still see that the sun gilds your path with real gold and the moon floats in dream silver;

"Then, remembering the purple shadows of the lawn, the majesty of the colonnades, and the dream of youth, you may say in reverence and thankfulness: I have worn the honours of Honour. I graduated from Virginia."

In that spirit the men of Virginia are adventuring out into the world today to conquer evil and to come home again to do good for their land and for the whole world.

## Religious Plays Again

THE view that religious plays will often take the place of sermons was expressed by Canon Taylor, rector of Gorton, Manchester, the other day after the performance of a religious play at Gorton Parish Church on a Sunday evening. The play was witnessed by a large congregation, and apparently met with their wholehearted approval. "In the future," continued Canon Taylor, "churches may be built with special stage facilities in the chancels for the production of these plays."

In the Middle Ages Miracle and Mystery Plays were a

familiar feature of church life, and usually represented the legends of the saints. The earliest recorded Miracle Play in England was a play of St Katharine written by a Norman schoolmaster for his pupils at Dunstable Priory about the year 1100.

In recent years there have been written and acted many plays dealing with the life of Our Lord, John Masefield's Good Friday being a beautiful example.

No one who has witnessed or taken part in one of these plays can doubt their profound spiritual influence.



# AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT

## How a Bill Becomes Law

Most readers of the *CN* are watching the progress of the new Education Bill through Parliament, for it is one of the most important Bills introduced in recent years. There is a regular procedure by which Parliament converts a Bill into an Act, or Law, and we have asked a former MP to explain this.

THE methods by which Parliament works in passing, or refusing to pass, a Parliamentary Bill have been evolved over a long period of time, and though they may appear complicated at first sight the Bill when it is at last passed through all its stages and becomes an Act of Parliament has usually been thoroughly examined. The process is a long one, and is so devised as to give the House of Commons full opportunity to go over the measure again and again, both in principle and in detail. Although private members possess formal power to introduce a Bill, it is very difficult for the Government to allow Parliamentary time to be taken up by it, because so much time is needed for Government Bills, which are often both important and complicated. We therefore deal here solely with what happens to an important Government measure.

The chief part of the discussion takes place in the House of Commons, where the Bill goes through the following stages:

- 1 The First Reading;
- 2 The Second Reading;
- 3 Detailed examination of the Bill in Committee;
- 4 Report Stage, in which the Bill, as amended in Committee, is examined again by the House itself;
- 5 The Third Reading.

The First Reading of a Government Bill means its formal introduction and explanation to the Commons. A member of the Government takes charge of the Bill, and makes a big speech telling Parliament why it is considered necessary. A general debate then takes place; if the Bill is very controversial and much opposed, a division is challenged by the opponents, and a vote is taken. If the Government is defeated, it is constitutional for them to resign as lacking the confidence of the House. This rarely happens on the First Reading, and the measure is duly proceeded with.

### The Second Reading

On a certain date, agreed between the parties, the Bill is again discussed in principle, and a vote taken on the Second Reading, which is the important stage in the debate on principle. If the Second Reading is denied by an adverse vote, the Government would have to resign as not possessing the confidence of the House, and the King would send for a leading Member of Parliament who could form a Government.

If the Second Reading is carried, the Bill is then ready for examination in detail, and this usually takes place by the House "going into committee." This is done by Mr Speaker leaving the chair, and the mace being removed from the table and placed under it. The Chairman of Committees then sits instead of Mr Speaker, and any member has the right to move an amendment naming the clause and the lines

of the clause he proposes to alter. Sometimes an amendment challenges the principle of the Bill, and there is a hot and lengthy debate. On the other hand, a minor amendment may take little time; thus every part of the Bill is examined.

To prevent obstructive members from trying to hold up a Bill by talking about it for long hours, and so using up the time needed for its debate, Parliament set up what is called the "closure," a provision that Mr Speaker, if he thinks well, can allow a debate to be ended on the motion of any member who gets sufficient support in moving "that the question be now put." This occurred the other day, when the difficulty arose about the Education Bill.

### The Committee Stage

When the Committee Stage is ended, the Bill, as amended, is reported to the House sitting under Mr Speaker. This Report Stage enables members to go over the Bill again, and sometimes to alter what was settled in Committee.

When the Report Stage is finished, a date is settled for the Third Reading, when again the principle of the Bill is considered. It is very rarely that a vote is taken on this Third Reading, but it has happened, as when Mr Lloyd George's National Insurance Bill was so bitterly opposed.

With the Third Reading passed in the Commons, the Bill is introduced into the House of Lords, and there passes through stages as in the Commons. Assuming that, as is usually the case, the House of Lords passes the Bill, it receives the Royal Assent and becomes the law of the land.

But if the House of Lords does not like the Bill and rejects it, or if it amends the measure, the Bill is once more considered by the Commons; if the Commons refuses to accept the rejection, or refuses to amend the Bill in the way desired by the Lords, the Bill is again introduced into the House of Lords to enable them to reconsider the position.

According to the Parliament Act, enacted in 1911, the Lords' power of refusal is now very small; it was enacted that if the Bill in question provides money for the public services the House of Lords may not delay the passing of it for more than a month. As to ordinary Bills, if the House of Commons passes them in three successive sessions they become law even if the House of Lords rejects them. This great reform took away from the Lords the power to deny the Commons the right to make laws, and the House of Commons thus became the master of legislation.

Some day, we hope, all our readers may find opportunity to witness a day's work in the House of Commons and see the procedure in practice. One never knows what is going to happen, and many parliamentary days are full of deep interest.

## CARRY ON

### Does the Road Wind Uphill All the Way?

DOES the road wind uphill all the way?

Yes, to the very end.

Will the day's journey take the whole long day?

From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting-place?

A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.

May not the darkness hide it from my face?

You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?

Those who have gone before.

Then I must knock, or call when just in sight?

They will not keep you standing at that door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?

Of labour you shall find the sum.

Will there be beds for me and all who seek?

Yes, beds for all who come.

Christina Rossetti

### THE WOODS WAIT

A LADY with whom I was riding in the forest said to me that woods always seemed to her to wait, as if the genii who inhabit them suspended their deeds until the wayfarer had passed onward: a thought which poetry has celebrated in the dance of the fairies, which breaks off on the approach of human feet.

Emerson

### Now All Things Smile

NOW that winter's gone, the earth hath lost

Her snow-white robes, and now no more the frost

Candies the grass, or calls an icy cream

Upon the silver lake, or crystal stream;

But the warm sun thaws the benumbed earth,

And makes it tender; gives a sacred birth

To the dead swallow; wakes in hollow tree

The drowsy cuckoo, and the humble bee;

Now do a choir of chirping minstrels bring

In triumph to the world the youthful spring.

The valleys, hills, and woods, in rich array,

Welcome the coming of the longed-for May.

Now all things smile.

Thomas Carew

### Look to the Future

SEE to it that you shall have companions to share your memories when life is made of naught but memories.

A. E. W. Mason

### GOOD-NIGHT

ONLY a little more I have to write,  
Then I'll give o'er  
And bid the world Good-night.

Herrick

## SPRING JOURNEY

OH, green was the corn as I rode on my way,  
And bright were the dew on the blossoms of May,  
And dark was the sycamore's shade to behold,  
And the oak's tender leaf was of emerald and gold.

The thrush from his holly, the lark from his cloud,  
Their chorus of rapture sang jovial and loud:  
From the soft vernal sky to the soft grassy ground,  
There was beauty above me, beneath, and around.

The mild southern breeze brought a shower from the hill;  
And yet, though it left me all dripping and chill,  
I felt a new pleasure as onward I sped,  
To gaze where the rainbow gleamed broad overhead.

Oh, such be life's journey, and such be our skill,  
To lose in its blessings the sense of its ill;  
Through sunshine and shower may our progress be even,  
And our tears add a charm to the prospect of heaven!

Reginald Heber

## Man's Trust in God

FROM immemorial time the mind of man has looked into the years wondering, wondering. In those far-back and primitive days when life seemed simple something in man revolted from the thought that it could end in sleep. Pick up the books in a library and search the minds of those immortal men in every age that goes. Think of the long line of mighty men whose names can never die, the men who felt the mystery of the world; and

the thing that nothing could quench in them was their faith and trust in God. Think of that splendid Socrates who told his judges that he could not die, and whose words ring through the ages, older than the Sermon on the Mount, saying that to the good man no evil thing can happen, but that his soul, arrayed in jewels of temperance, justice, courage, nobility, and truth, dwells for ever in bliss.

Arthur Mee

## LET SOMETHING GOOD BE SAID

WHEN over the fair fame of friend or foe

The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead

Of words of blame, or proof of thus and so,

Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet

May fall so low but love may lift his head;

Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,

If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside

In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead.

But may awaken strong and glorified,

If something good be said.

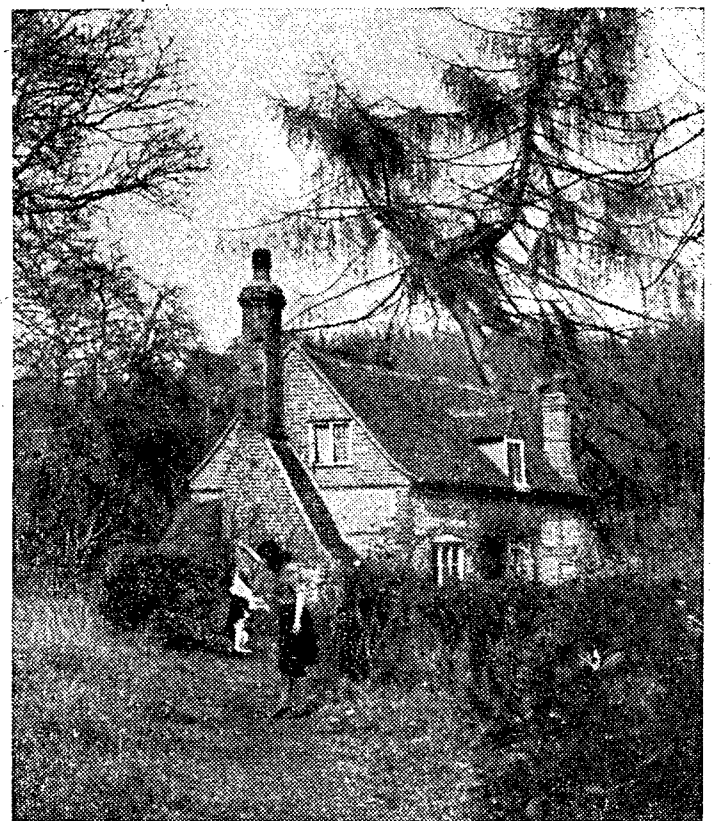
And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,

And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,

And by your own soul's hope for fair renown,

Let something good be said.

James Whitcomb Riley



THIS ENGLAND

A typical Buckinghamshire cottage near Latimer



## Sweden Stands Firm

THE recent discovery by Swedish customs officers of 23,000 freshly-printed military maps on their way from Germany to Oslo has reminded the Swedish Government that there is still a possibility of their country being attacked by the Nazis.

We may be certain, however, that the incident will not terrify Swedes, justifying as it does steps they have taken to defend themselves against any attack. Sweden's Defence Minister, M. Edwin Skoeld, has recently disclosed some interesting new facts about his country's preparations.

Sweden, he says, has doubled the strength of her army since the war came to her borders. Its war strength before September 1939 was 500,000 men, a high figure for a population of only six and a quarter millions. Every man is liable for service, and her soldiers are magnificently trained and equipped, for the Swedish armaments industry is second to none in efficiency and modernity. The Swedes keep something like a quarter of a million men at a frontier base hardly more than a couple of days' march on foot from Trondheim, the most vital German base in Norway.

At one time the Swedish Air Force, though excellent in quality, was too weak in numbers to challenge any substantial portion of the Luftwaffe. Today it has 13 wings, and will soon have 17, quite enough to deal with all the bombers and fighters which Hitler could spare. The Swedish Navy, never weak, has been increased, says M. Skoeld, by 90 new ships, and with the smashing of the Tirpitz and the Scharnhorst it has little to fear from what is left of Doenitz's navy.

Nevertheless, Sweden is anxious to keep out of the war; not however at the cost of her self-respect, much less of her independence. She has not hesitated to say what she thinks of the savagery of the Huns in Norway and their treatment of the Danes last year. She has put an end to the discreditable use of her railways for the transport of Nazi troops "on leave" from Norway, and never was Premier Per Albin Hansson more popular than when he announced this decision.

If Hitler thinks he can march into Sweden to demonstrate his power, as he marched into Rumania and Hungary, and into Bulgaria, a very rude awakening waits for him.

## A MEDAL FOR A HORSE

When a Donegal farmer, Mr J. Doherty of Farsetmore, went into one of his fields to call the cows for milking recently he was savagely attacked by a bull and was in danger of being gored to death. He had the presence of mind, however, to call his favourite horse which quickly came to his aid, charging at the bull and driving him off.

An Irish representative of the Dumb Friends' League and Blue Cross reported the incident to the London headquarters, who ordered a special medal to be struck recording the horse's noble act, and sent it to Donegal for presentation.

## BIRD OF PREY

A NEW name has been added to the long line of Rolls Royce high-powered aero-engines which was initiated by the Rolls Royce Eagle of the last war. It is the Griffon, and like its famous predecessors, the Eagle, the Falcon, the Goshawk, the Kestrel, the Merlin, the Peregrine, and the Vulture, it carries on the Rolls Royce tradition, bearing the name of a bird of prey.

The Griffon is a 12-cylinder in-line liquid-cooled engine developing about 2000 h.p. and has been fitted to the latest Spitfire, the Mark XII. It is named after a type of vulture, itself named after the monster, half lion, half eagle, immortalised by the tales of Prester John and Alice in Wonderland. No doubt the Griffon will add lustre to its noble name.

## Practical Work

An interesting example of combining theory with practical work comes from Riston Senior School, near Blackpool, where the science mistress has recruited four hens on to the staff so that her pupils can have practical demonstrations in biology.

The pupils have thus been able to study the various stages of hatching and incubation, and as a side-line the hens have laid eggs which have been sold for the benefit of the school. So well treated are these hens by the children that any human being is their friend, and they always flock round visitors to the school. Two pupils are responsible on alternate weeks for cleaning the hut and feeding the birds, and they look forward with eager anticipation to their duties.

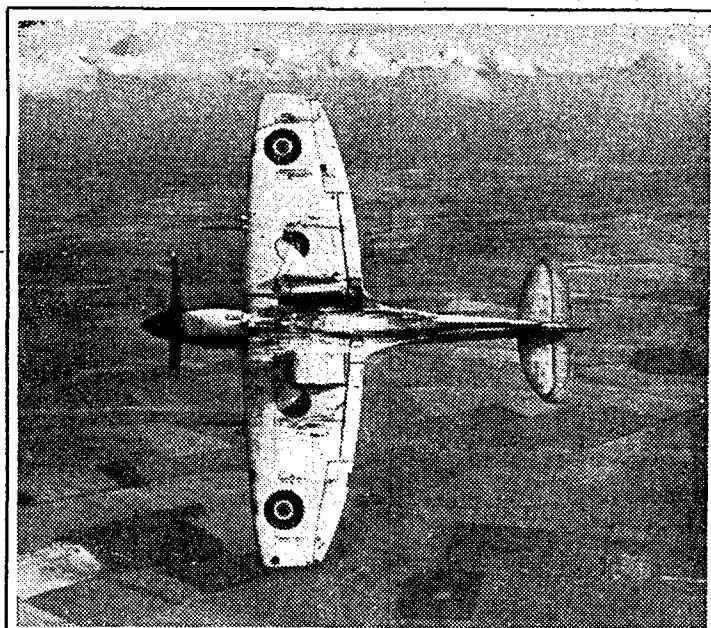
The children's faces registered incredulity when the egg-shells split and revealed the tiny delicate life inside struggling its way into the world, but the ten chicks that were hatched soon became great favourites.

## SAID ONE HISTORIAN TO ANOTHER

Leading members of the Government have been as generous as just in commending the work of war correspondents at the Front. Official communiqués furnish a cautious sketch-plan of the tremendous drama in which our troops, with those of our Allies, are engaged. The war correspondents discreetly fill in the details necessary for the making of a living picture; they write history while it is being made.

History, to be acceptable, must be made interesting, a virtue not to be claimed for all history-telling. Alice and the Wonderland birds and animals being wet after their ducking in the pool, the Mouse proposed to dry them by reading them a chapter from Edward Freeman's History of the Norman Conquest. "This is the driest thing I know," he said.

Freeman knew that his style and method made his work dry and difficult to read. Said he one day to John Richard Green, a delightfully interesting historian, "You may bring in all that social and religious kind of thing, John, but I can't!" Freeman represents our official communiqués; the war correspondents are the John Richard Greens of the matter.



## The New Spitfire

This Spitfire Mark XII is the latest version of the redoubtable fighter which played such a brilliant part in the Battle of Britain

## Hygiene For African Natives

NATIVES in British African territories as widely separated as Sierra Leone in the West, and Kenya in the East, are entering new courses for training as public health experts.

At Bo, in Sierra Leone, a Sanitary Training School, under the Senior British Medical Officer, has been opened to give advanced training to the Sanitary Headmen of the Native Administrations of the protectorate. This is a purely local and civilian scheme.

On the other hand, the sanitary training camp at Nairobi in Kenya is run by the Army, and its entrants are African soldier-volunteers whose homes are scattered widely throughout the British East African territories. The ordinary askari has always learned the elements of practical hygiene and sanitation as an essential part of the daily routine of Army life. The new sanitary trainees go a step further. At the Nairobi camp they study the principles of disinfection and disinfestation, the best methods of collecting and disposing of refuse, and the transmission of common infectious diseases and their proper preventive measures. The students showing special ability go

on to study the prevention of such scourges as malaria, yellow fever, and plague; the best layout of camps; and the principles of meat-inspection and water purification. The course includes elementary dietetics. A special feature of the training is that the students should be able to improvise their equipment—fly-traps, ice-boxes, water-purifiers, and so on—from oil drums and other scrap materials.

The Nairobi camp has given sanitary instruction to over 8000 students, European as well as African. Joshua, the first African to qualify as a Class 1 sanitary assistant, is now sergeant-instructor.

The sanitary training centres in Sierra Leone and Kenya—examples of what is going on elsewhere in British tropical Africa—at first seem to be working for two different purposes, one civilian and the other military. But after the war most of the Nairobi-trained askaris of East Africa, like the Headmen at Bo, will go back to their African homes with a new wisdom and experience. They will know how to advise and carry out health measures for the general good of their people.

## SAILOR FRITZ BECOMES SOLDIER

IN the last war the German collapse began with the revolt of the sailors at Kiel, who had lost their morale through too long sojourn in harbour. Hitler is anticipating this very danger again, to judge from underground reports from Norway.

Northern Europe has witnessed one smashing blow after another at the remnants of the Nazi High Seas Fleet, culminating in the devastating attack on the Tirpitz by Barracuda aircraft. Today the fleet still has sailors, but in Norwegian ports there are few ships for them to sail, so the Nazi Commander-in-Chief in Norway, von Falkenhausen, has ordered German sailors in Oslo, Trondheim, and other Norwegian ports, to present themselves for

duty as members of the Army.

The German sailor should not be under-estimated. He is a brave and highly-trained adversary, both on and below the water. But at no time has the German Navy been the "Senior Service" of the Reich, and its prestige, raised by Tirpitz and by the late Kaiser, who once told the world "our future is on the sea," was but poorly upheld by Hitler, who seems never to have understood the use of sea-power, which is one reason why he over-rated his U-boats. Now he is making the very bad mistake of destroying the pride and self-confidence of his sailors, already badly shaken by the British Navy and the R.A.F., by forcing them to become soldiers because there are no ships for them.

## BEDTIME CORNER

### EARLY RISERS

I'M glad the tulips are contented  
To do their work so soon;  
Some lazy flowers have not consented  
To rise and dress till June.  
It's good to see them up a-stirring  
While roses take a nap.  
That's why the catkins all are purring,  
And palms begin to clap!

### The Wind and the Sun

THE North Wind and the Sun were arguing as to which was the stronger, and they agreed to try their strength on a traveller. The one that made the traveller take his coat off first was to be the winner.

The North Wind began, and blew a strong, cold blast, with a driving shower of rain. But instead of blowing the man's coat off it only made him hold it more closely round him.

The Sun's turn came next, and he began to shine as hotly as possible upon the head of the poor weatherbeaten traveller. The man grew faint with the heat and, unable to bear it any longer, he threw off his heavy cloak and took shelter in a wood close by. So the Sun was the winner.

*Persuasion often succeeds where force fails.*

### DAILY LIVING

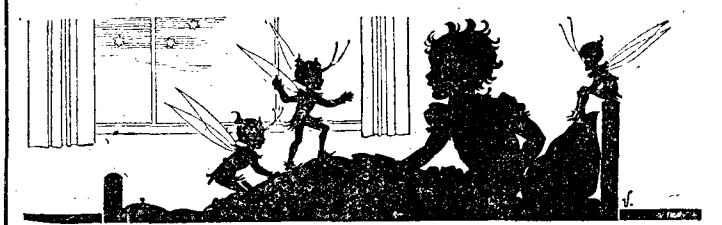
*GIVE me, Lord, the gracious thought;  
Make me willing to be taught  
How to live at peace with Thee,  
With myself and all I see.*

*Grant me, Lord, a gracious speech,  
Words of kindness, I beseech;  
Nothing may I ever say  
That would hurt in any way.*

*Spur me to the gracious deed,  
Helping all who are in need;  
Saviour, may I life employ  
Doing good and giving joy.*

David Effaye

## UNEXPECTED VISITORS





## Heirs of Suvarov

THE Red Army goes from victory to victory, winning imperishable laurels as it drives the Nazi hordes from Russian soil. Its losses are heavy, however, particularly in officers. So it is not surprising that the Soviet Government is doing great things for the orphans in Red Army families.

It is natural, too, that Russian boys should desire to follow in the footsteps of their heroic fathers and become Red Army officers themselves. To help them, Marshal Stalin is reserving for them most of the free places in his new Suvarov Schools, and already nearly 5000 sons of Red Army officers killed in action have begun the training which will give them a career for life, a career honoured by the short but vivid and astounding history of the Red Army, alike in peace and in war.

For from its early days the Red Army has been a focus of education as well as military prowess. Before the Revolution Russia was 80 per cent illiterate, and the Russian soldier was as ignorant as he was brave and patient. When the Red Army was formed, Frunze, its great Commissar, determined that it should be educated in the widest sense, in letters and citizenship as well as in drill and manoeuvres. Frunze also made the Red Army man teacher as well as pupil, encouraging him to spread enlightenment in his own village when he went home on leave, or returned to civilian life. All Russians were proud of their educated young warriors; they learned readily from them, and the Red soldier helped immensely in the marvellous feat of making millions of Russians literate in the space of a few short years.

So we may well imagine the

pride of the families of the boys chosen for the Suvarov schools. These boys will learn many things besides soldiering: foreign languages, fencing, skiing, and so on, so that they may meet the officers of other armies on equal terms. It is significant that the new schools are called after that great and truly democratic soldier Marshal Alexander Vasilievitch Suvarov.

Born in 1729, Suvarov had a career of uninterrupted victory, and gained some of his greatest successes against Napoleon's best generals, a year before his death at the age of 70. But great general as he was, Suvarov was never too proud to share the humble rations of his men. This little old military genius, who looked so frail but could outmarch giants, was the idol of his men. His boldness and dash in strategy and tactics were matched by his superb bravery in the field, and his insistence that what was good enough for the humblest private soldier was good enough for him. The orphans of today's Red Army are truly "heirs of Suvarov."

### A DAFFODIL FOR £45

At a recent daffodil show given by the Royal Horticultural Society, the great, white trumpet daffodil Broughshane cost £45 a bulb. Many new kinds of daffodils were exhibited, among them the gold and red Chungking which cost £7 a bulb.

## A TALE OF THE THAMES

SPECIAL attractions on Captain Scott's ship *Discovery* and the holidays-at-home spirit brought a larger number of boys and girls to the Thames Embankment this Easter than usual.

They saw the river at all states of the tide, and many would have noticed how large was the area of mud flats exposed on the south side at low tide.

But every visitor knew that Father Thames was rolling along all right to empty its waters into the sea.

This was not the belief, however, of an Italian author who lived 400 years ago. He was Paulus Juvius who was bishop of Nocera, an ancient city eight miles from Salerno.

A typical son of the Renaissance, he discovered and recorded many truths, but accepted as facts, many impossibilities. Among the many volumes he wrote of men and countries was a *Description of Britain*, published in 1548.

In this volume the bishop gives a highly picturesque account of the Thames, which, he says, "abounds in swans, swimming in flocks, the sight of them and their great noise vastly pleasing to the Fleets that meet them in their course." But, wonder of wonders, the Thames, he declared, "is never increased by rains, rising only with the tide."

Though the tides flowing in from the sea have made London a magnificent port, the River Thames is wholly the product of rains and snows, fed by a thousand brooks and springs. Were the water all brought up by the tide it would be salt, in which case there would not have been those salmon with which Paulus said the river teemed, for, once they quit the sea to lay their eggs, salmon, like human beings, must have sweet water or die.

### Farmer's Boy to Peer

LORD SNELL, who began life as a farmer's boy at 2s a week and rose to be Deputy-Leader of the House of Lords, has passed on at the age of 79.

The son of an agricultural labourer, he once told the House of Lords how he had seen his neighbours sent, worn out and heart-broken, to the workhouse with the same callousness as old horses were sent to the knackers' yards abroad.

As a youth Henry Snell worked as a groom, a ferryman, and a potman, but he resolved to educate himself so as to be able to help others. He studied at Nottingham University College and became an agent for the Charity Organisation Society.

Coming to London, he practised public speaking in Hyde Park, which, he said, was his University.

Elected a member of the L.C.C. in 1919, he became its Chairman in 1934. He was M.P. for East Woolwich from 1922 to 1931 when he was made a peer and Under-Secretary of State for India.

Lord Snell wrote a remarkable book, *Daily Life in Parliament*, which had a rare personal touch. He was ever a sympathetic friend of mankind, whether in this island, the Empire, or the world.

## The Liberty Cavalcade

*We all love going to the fair, and the people of Cape Town have been enjoying themselves at the Liberty Cavalcade, a huge fair held to raise War funds. Here a South African reader tells of his visit.*

TODAY I walked round beneath a clear sky and glorious sunshine to view the many interesting sections and exhibits. Let me take you round a row of the outstanding ones.

Pavilions of the United Nations form a complete square, and an avenue named after Field-Marshal Smuts separates them. In each section were displayed the customs and costumes, food and exhibits—all reminding us of the unbeatable spirit of the free nations of the world. Visitors could taste the dishes of 21 countries from chop-suey to the common grill, and, believe me, all were well patronised. A notable pavilion was that of the USSR with photos of Russian life in peace and war, and a large theatre where special Russian music could be enjoyed.

At the Polish pavilion Polish girls and boys delighted the audience with their national dances and the Scottish sections' Highland Fling was also loudly applauded. One of the highlights was the native tribal dances, with witch-doctors, drums, and feathered head-dresses in abundance.

The Union Defence Force exhibition, covering 14 acres, was another great attraction for young and old, with tanks, aeroplanes, artillery, an Army Medical Section complete with plastic surgery, radiography, blood transfusion, and X-ray equipment.

I had lunch at an English old-fashioned, low-roofed inn called Drake's Drum. Somebody was playing tunes of long ago on a piano, and Sir Seymour Hicks was mingling with the crowd, making everybody at home.

After lunch, I "ran away and got married" at Gretna Green. This was a great attraction, and, like many others, my companion and I could not resist it. We boarded the coach with the trumpeter standing behind and the gaily dressed coachman on a white charger riding alongside. Then, after careering over the ground to the old "chapel," we were "married" by John the blacksmith.

Our next stop was at the South African Railways and Harbours section. Here we saw the first rail and fish-plate laid on the line to Durban in the 1870s, the first typewriter ever used in South Africa, dated 1881, time-tables dated 1874, and a copy of *The Cape Times* dated 1899.

The children, of course, were catered for specially. I went round Tiny Town, a complete miniature village, on a miniature railway engine. At the bird theatre I saw budgerigars hoist a Union Jack, pull little carts, giving one another rides on a merry-go-round, and obeying signals given by a traffic robot.

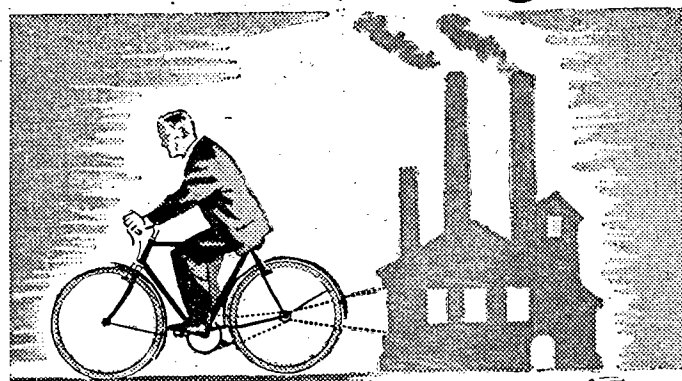
To round off a pleasant afternoon I visited the USA section and had tea in a typical Western town saloon, complete with the reports of pistols.

### Poland's Tribute

For his great work the Warsaw Concerto, Richard Addinsell has been awarded the Silver Cross of Merit by the Polish Prime Minister.

The Warsaw Concerto was featured in the film *Dangerous Moonlight*, and symbolised Warsaw's tragedy. It has proved to be perhaps the most popular piece of music written during the war.

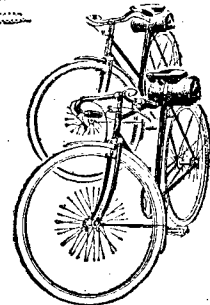
## Why BSA Bicycles are so strong



A firm of engineers who are doing some important work wanted a spare part in a hurry. One of them had a brainwave, and he rushed to the nearest cycle shop and bought a B.S.A. cycle hub bearing. That hub has now done seventy million revolutions, which is equal to travelling 90,000 miles. And not only that: it's done them at a speed equivalent to 120 miles an hour—pretty good for a bicycle!—and it's still going strong.

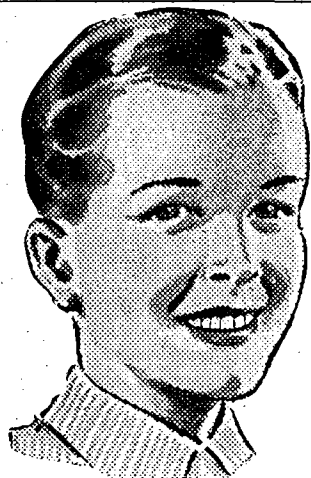
That's the stuff that B.S.A. Bicycles are made of! That's why they'll stand up to almost anything.

If you haven't a B.S.A. yet but want one, ask your parents to put your name on the nearest B.S.A. dealer's waiting list. He'll do his best for you—but you'll have to be patient.



**BSA**

THE BICYCLE  
YOU CAN'T BEAT  
B.S.A. Cycles Ltd., Birmingham, 11.



## TWICE on Sundays?

Bobby smartens himself up and tries to make up for week-day failings by giving his teeth a "double clean" on Sunday. But the practice is most unsound because teeth care *must* be regular. In the rush of our busy work-a-day week, we must avoid Bobby's error. To keep acid at bay you need to clean your teeth thoroughly, morning and night, with Phillips' Dental Magnesia. This toothpaste contains \*'Milk of Magnesia,' recommended by dentists to combat acid in the mouth.

1/1 and 1/10½

**Phillips'**  
Dental Magnesia

Take old tubes back to the shop

\* 'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.



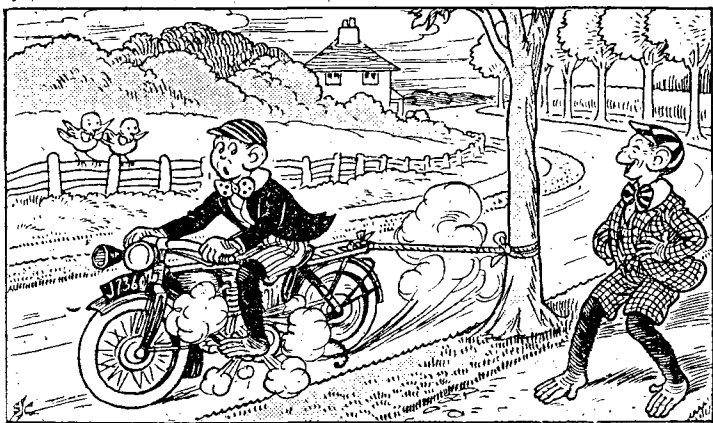
## A CLOSE CALL

"That car shot past just like a dart!"  
Exclaimed bewildered Snap.  
And Snip replied, "Indeed it was  
An arrow shave, old chap!"

## Hatched by the Sun

In their native lands turtles go ashore on fine moonlight nights, and the female turtle digs a hole in the sand with her hind flippers, which are used alternately as ladles to scoop out the sand. The sand is thrown to a distance of several feet. When the hole is about two feet deep the turtle drops her eggs in, one by one, to the number of 150 or 200, the whole operation taking only about twenty minutes. The loose sand is then scraped over the eggs and no one passing would know anything had happened. The heat of the sun hatches the eggs out.

## Chimp's Rope Trick



JACKO had been promised a pillion ride on his brother's new motor-cycle, but, thinking he would prefer to ride alone, he stole out one day while Adolphus was having his dinner. "Just watch me break the world's record," he said to Chimp. But he did not notice Chimp had fastened the carrier to a tree. As soon as the engine started there was plenty of noise, but little speed. "Ha, ha!" laughed Chimp. "You won't break any records like that. You won't even break the rope."

## MONEY FOR NETTLES

## Wanted for Making Medicines

Write asking for full details to  
Chief Chemist, E.G.H. Laboratories  
Ltd., P.O. Box 407, Manchester.

## BRIDGE-BUILDERS OF A NEW ENGLAND

The children of to-day must accept the responsibility of the country in the future. Our Youth Centres are winning them from the streets and training them for useful Christian Citizenship. Eight of our badly-battered centres in this devastated area need equipping for this service. Will you please help? The Rev. PERCY INESON, Supt. THE EAST END MISSION (Founded 1895), Bromley Street, Commercial Road, Stepney, E.1.

*Famous for writing!*

The GILLOTT range of writing pens is the finest in the world... unequalled for variety... unsurpassed for quality. At present supplies may be limited, but the GILLOTT tradition of excellence persists.

*By appointment to the late King George V.*

**Gillott's Pens**

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS LTD.  
VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

## THE BRAN TUB

## Riddles About Fish

WHAT part of a fish weighs the most? *The scales.*

Why can we never expect a fisherman to be generous? *Because his business makes him sell fish (selfish).*

What part of a fish is like the end of a book? *The fin-is.*

What is the difference between a fisherman and a lazy school-boy? *One baits his hook and the other hates his book.*

Why is a loaf which has fallen overboard like a plaice? *Because it is bread (bred) in the sea.*

What fish is highly valued by a bride? *Her-ring.*

## THE HUNGRY MONK

THERE once was a monk of Algeria  
Who of fasting grew wearier and wearier;  
Till one day with a yell  
He rushed from his cell,  
And swallowed his Father Superior.

## Nature News

THE bullfinch and sparrowhawk are nesting and family parties of long-tailed tits may be seen in the woods now that the baby birds are leaving their nests. These are beautiful homes made of moss and lichens lined with feathers, as many as 2000 of which have been found in one nest alone.

Otter cubs may be born any time in the year, though spring is the more general time, and the otter is now rearing a family, and has to catch much fish to feed its children. When fish is scarce the otter will attack rabbits, poultry, even young pigs.

## How Fast Do You Walk?

HERE is a very simple way to find out.

Take a piece of thin string, say 80 to 100 yards long. To one end tie a weight, and at a point 44 feet from the weight put a knot. Then put a second knot 44 feet from the first, and so on to the end of the string.

Take a watch (with a second hand if possible). Drop the weight on the ground, and walk along at an ordinary pace, letting the weight remain where it fell, and allowing the knots to slip through one hand. The number of knots that pass through the hand in half a minute are the same as the number of miles walked in an hour.

The reason is that 44 feet is the 120th part of a mile, and a half-minute is the 120th part of an hour.

## Other Worlds

IN the evening, Mars and Saturn are in the west, and

Jupiter is in the south-west. In the morning no planets are visible. The picture shows the Moon as it may be seen at

10 p.m. on Sunday, May 7.

## A Hasty Farewell

SMITH: Money talks.  
JONES: Yes, but a lot of it goes without saying.

## The Children's Hour

Here are details of the B.B.C. broadcasts for Wednesday, May 3, to Tuesday, May 9.

WEDNESDAY, 5.20 Chin Chin Chinese Man, poems by Frances Howlin Head, read by Doris Lytton and Laidman Browne; followed by some music and Sam Ming's Purse, a dialogue story about a little Chinese boy. 5.55 Prayers.

THURSDAY, 5.20 Jasper's Prize, a play by E. Eynon Evans, based on a story by John Shervy, produced by Morfudd Mason Lewis. 5.50 Letter from America.

FRIDAY, 5.20 Conclusion of Green Gables, by L. Montgomery, adapted as a serial play by Muriel Levy.

and produced by May Jenkin.

SATURDAY, 5.20 Young Artists. 5.45 The Sports Coach, F. N. S. Creek, discusses Cricket with Leary Constantine.

SUNDAY, 5.20 Serial Play, David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens, adapted by Philip Wade and John Benson. Production by Derek McCulloch. Episode 5—Conclusion.

MONDAY, 5.20 Long Ears, by Patricia Lynch, and music. 5.45 The Zoo Man.

TUESDAY, 5.30 A French Picture Book, described by Elizabeth Foston, with musical illustrations played by Henry Bronkhurst; followed by My Life as a Pearl Diver, by Jack McLaren.

## The Rushing Colorado

No river, probably, has lost a deeper mark on the Earth's surface than the rushing Colorado, which sweeps down from the Rocky Mountains into the Gulf of California. In the famous Grand Canyon it runs in a gash 6000 feet deep in places, so that tourists looking down from the top see but a narrow ribbon of water a mile and a half below. With the neighbouring Marble Canyon, the Grand Canyon is 217 miles long, and on an average 4000 feet deep.

There are tens of thousands of gorges in this part of America, which is said to be a more wonderful and awe-inspiring sight than Niagara.

## To Smile or Not to Smile

THIS is a fun-maker to play at any time.

Sit round in a circle with perfectly straight faces, one person only being allowed to smile. He then passes his hand over his face, wipes the smile off, and throws it at another player who puts it on for a moment, takes it off, and throws it to someone else. If anyone else smiles he has to leave the circle.

Not so easy as it sounds!

## MISUNDERSTOOD

"THERE'S nothing wrong, man," said a doctor. "Stop thinking so much about yourself; throw yourself into your work."  
"But," protested the patient, "I—I'm a concrete mixer."

## Mental Magic

HERE is a little teaser to try on your friends.

Ask them to think of any number between seven and a hundred and to divide it by 3, 5, and 7, telling you what the remainder is in each case. Then by a little simple arithmetic you can tell them promptly what number they have thought of.

This is how it is done. When you are given the first remainder multiply it by 70, the second by 21, the third by 15. Add these results together and the total will be the original number, or that number added to 105 or a multiple of 105.

Thus if the number is sixty-one the remainders are 1, 1, and 5. Multiply, and you get 70 plus 21 plus 75, a total of 166. Subtract 105, and the answer is 61.

## LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

FLORA	PUN
ROVER	RUSE
AGENT	RUT
Y	RAIDERS
S	MARVY
NUMERAL	P
OPER	AGILE
TER	ORAL
ERE	ENACT

**Jumbled Towns**  
Southampton,  
Doncaster, Rochdale, Windsor, Hastings, Manchester.

**Find the Password**  
Velvet (the sixth letter in each line).



## Mother! Child's Best Laxative is 'California Syrup of Figs'

Children love the pleasant taste of 'California Syrup of Figs,' and gladly take it even when bilious, feverish, sick or constipated. This laxative regulates the tender little bowels easily and safely. It sweetens the stomach and moves the bowels without cramping or over-acting.

Millions of mothers depend upon this gentle, harmless laxative.

Tell your chemist you want 'California Syrup of Figs,' which has full directions for babies and children of all ages.

Obtainable everywhere at 1/4 and 2/6.

*Hurrah!*

**BERMALINE BREAD**

*is worth going for*

Good, pure, delicious food. A treat to eat—and easily digested.

*Baked by Good Bakers everywhere*

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